platycephalic (plăt"ĭ-sĕ-făl'ĭk) [" + *kephale*, head;]. Having a wide skull with vertical index less than 70.

platycephalous (plăt"ĭ-sĕf'ă-lŭs). Platycephalic.

platycnemia (plăt-ĭk-nē'mĭ-ă) [" + *kneme*, leg]. 1. Having an unusually broad tibia. 2. Broadlegged.

platycnemic (plăt"ĭk-nē'mĭk). Having an unusually broad tibia.

platycnemism (plăt"ĭk'nē-mĭzm). Platycnemia.

platycoria (plăt"ĭ-kōr-ĭ'ă) [" + *kore*, pupil]. Dilatation of the pupil. SYN: *mydriasis*.

platycoriasis (plăt"ĭ-kōr-ĭ'ă-sĭs). Platycoria.

Platyhelminthes (plăt"ĭ-hĕl-mĭn'thēz) [" + *helmins*, worm]. A phylum of flatworms including the classes Turbellaria, Trematoda (flukes), and Cestoidea (tapeworms). The last two are parasitic and include many species of medical importance. SEE: *Cestoda; Cestoidea; fluke; tapeworm; trematode*.

platyhieric (plăt"ĭ-hī-ĕr'ĭk) [" + *hieron*, sacrum]. Having a broad sacrum with a sacral index over 100.

platymeric (plăt"ĭ-mĕ'rĭk) [" + *meros*, thigh]. Having an unusually broad femur.

platymorphia (plăt"ĭ-mor'fĭ-ă) [" + *morphe*, form]. Having an eye with a shortened anteroposterior diameter. Results in hyperopia, q.v.

platyopia (plăt"ĭ-ō'pĭ-ă) [" + *ops*, face]. Having a very broad face, the nasomalar index being less than 107.5.

platypellic, platypelvic (plăt"ĭ-pĕl'ĭk, -vĭk) [" + *pella*, a basin]. Having a broad pelvis.

platypodia (plăt"ĭ-pō'dĭ-ă) [" + *pous*, foot]. Condition of being flatfooted.

platyrrhine (plăt'ĭr-ĭn) [" + *rhis*, nose]. 1. Having a very wide nose in proportion to length. 2. Pert. to a skull with a nasal index between 51.1 and 58.

platysmal reflex (plă-tĭz"măl rē'flĕks). Dilation of pupil resulting from sharp pinching of platysma myoides.

platysma myoides (plă-tĭz'mă mī-oy'dēz) [Gr. *platysma*, plate, + *mys*, muscle, + *eidos*, form]. Broad, thin, platelike layer of muscle that extends from the fascia of both sides of the neck to jaw and muscles around the mouth. Acts to wrinkle the skin of the neck and to depress the jaw.

platyspondylisis (plăt"ĭ-spŏn-dĭl'ĭ-sĭs) [Gr. *platys*, flat, + *spondylos*, vertebra]. Flatness of the vertebral bodies.

platystencephaly (plăt"ĭ-stĕn-sĕf'ă-lē) [" + *kephale*, head]. Having a skull wide at the occiput.

pleasure principle. In psychology, the avoidance of pain and the seeking of pleasure, indicative of the early stages of man's development. SYN: *hedonism*.

pledget (plĕj'ĕt) [origin uncertain]. Small, flat compress, usually of gauze or absorbent cotton, used to apply or absorb fluid, to protect, or to exclude air.

plegaphonia (plĕg"ă-fō'nĭ-ă) [Gr. *plege*, stroke, + *a-*, not, + *phone*, voice]. A sound produced in percussion of the larynx when the glottis is open during auscultation of the chest.

-plegia (plē'jĭ-ă) [Gr. *plege*, stroke]. Suffix meaning paralysis or stroke.

pleio-, pleo-, plio- [Gr. *pleion, pleon*, more]. Combining forms meaning more.

pleochroic (plē"ō-krō'ĭk) [Gr. *pleon*, more, + *chroia*, color]. Pleochromatic.

pleochromatic (plē"ō-krō-măt'ĭk) [" + *chroma*, color]. Pert. to the property of crystals and some other bodies in which they show different colors when seen from different axes. SYN: *pleochroic*.

pleocytosis (plē"ō-sī-tō'sĭs) [" + *kytos*, cell, + *osis*, condition]. Increased number of lymphocytes in the cerebrospinal fluid.

pleomastia, pleomazia (plē"ō-măs'tĭ-ă, -mā'zĭ-ă) [Gr. *pleon*, more, + *mastos, mazos*, breast]. The state of having more than two mammae. SYN: *polymastia*.

pleomorphic (plē-ō-mor'fĭk) [" + *morphe*, form]. Having many shapes.

pleomorphism (plē-ō-mor'fĭzm) [" + " + *ismos*, condition]. 1. Property of crystallizing into two or more different forms. 2. Occurrence of more than one form in a life cycle. SYN: *polymorphism*.

pleomorphous (plē-ō-mor'fŭs). Having many shapes or crystallizing into several forms.

pleonasm (plē'ō-năzm) [Gr. *pleonasmos*, exaggeration]. 1. State of having more than normal number of organs or parts. 2. The use of more words than necessary to express an idea.

pleonectic (plē"ō-nĕk'tĭk) [Gr. *pleonexia*, greediness]. 1. Being saturated with more than the normal amount of oxygen, said of blood. SEE: *mesectic; mionectic*. 2. Rel. to excessive urge to possess; greedy.

pleonexia (plē"ō-nĕk'sĭ-ă) [Gr.]. Having morbid desire for possession of material things; greediness.

pleoptics (plē-ŏp'tĭks) [Gr. *pleon*, more, + *optikos*, sight]. A method of eye exercises created to stimulate and train an amblyopic eye.

plerosis (plē-rō'sĭs) [Gr. *plerosis*, filling up]. Restoration of lost tissue by the normal recuperative ability of the body.

plesiomorphous (plē"sĭ-ō-mor'fŭs) [Gr. *plesios*, close, + *morphe*, form]. Of, like, or nearly the same in form.

plesiopia (plē"sĭ-ō'pĭ-ă) [+ *ops*, eye]. Increase in convexity of lens of eye.

plessesthesia (plĕs"ĕs-thē'zĭ-ă) [Gr. *plessein*, to strike, + *aisthesis*, sensation]. Palpatory percussion with left middle finger pressed against body and the index finger of right hand percussing in contact with the left finger.

plessimeter (plĕs-sĭm'ĕ-tĕr) [" + *metron*, a measure]. A disk which is struck in mediate percussion while being held over the surface of the body. SYN: *pleximeter*.

plessor (plĕs'or) [Gr. *plessein*, to strike]. A hammer for performing percussion. SYN: *plexor*.

plethora (plĕth'ō-ră) [Gr. *plethore*, fullnes]. 1. Overfullness of blood vessels or of the total quantity of any fluid in the body. SEE: *sanguine*. 2. Congestion causing distension of blood vessels.

plethoric (plĕ-thor'ĭk, plĕth'ō-rĭk). Pert. to, or characterized by, plethora; overfull.

plethysmograph (plĕ-thiz'mō-grăf) [Gr. *plethysmos*, to increase, + *graphein*, to write]. Device for finding variations in size of a part due to variations in amount of blood passing through or contained in the part.

pleur-, pleuro- [Gr. *pleura*, rib, side]. Prefix indicating rel. to the pleura, the side, or a rib.

pleura (ploo'ră) [Gr., side]. (pl. *pleurae*) [NA] Serous membrane that enfolds both lungs and is reflected upon the walls of the thorax and diaphragm. They are moistened with a serous secretion which reduces friction during respiratory movements of the lungs. SEE: *mediastinum; thorax*.

p., costal. P., parietal.

p. diaphragmatica. [NA] Part of the pleura covering the upper surface of the diaphragm. SYN: *pleura phrenica*.

p., parietal. The portion of the pleura which extends from the roots of the lungs and covers the sides of the pericardium to chest wall and backward to the spine. The visceral and costal pleural layers are separated only by a lubricating secretion. These layers may become adherent or separated by fluid or air in diseased conditions. SYN: *pleura, costal*.

p. pericardiaca. Portion of the pleura covering the pericardium.

p. phrenica. P. diaphragmatica [NA].

p. pulmonalis. [NA] The pleura investing the lungs and fissures between the lobes.

p., visceral. Pleura which invests the lungs and enters into and lines the interlobar fissures. It is loose at the base and at sternal and vertebral borders to allow for lung expansion.

pleural (ploo'răl) [Gr. *pleura*, a side]. Concerning the pleura.

pleural cavity. Space between the parietal and visceral layers of the pleura.

pleura fibrosis. Condition occurring in pulmonary tuberculosis in which the pleura becomes thickened and the pleural cavity often is obliterated.

pleuralgia (ploo-răl'jĭ-ă) [" + *algos*, pain]. Pain in the pleura, or in the side. SYN: *neuralgia, intercostal*.

pleurapophysis (ploo-ră-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs) [" + *apo*, from, + *physis*, a growth]. A rib or a vertebral lateral process.

pleurectomy (ploo-rĕk'tō-mē) [Gr. *pleura*, a side, + *ektome*, excision]. Excision of part of the pleura.

pleurisy (ploo'rĭs-ē) [Gr. *pleuritis*]. Inflammation of the pleura. It may be primary or secondary; unilateral, bilateral, or local; acute or chronic; fibrinous, serofibrinous, or purulent.

NURSING PROCEDURE: In simple pleurisy, rest is essential. Routine nursing is in order, but the patient should not be permitted to exercise more than that required for bathroom privileges. Assist the patient in moving. Increase fluid intake. The doctor may strap the affected side to help immobilize the chest.

p., acute. Chilliness, stabbing pain or stitch in affected side, intensified by coughing or deep breathing. Fever of 101° to 103° F. (38.3° to 39.4° C.); a short, dry, partially suppressed cough; pale, anxious face; patient usually lies on affected side. An effusion of fluid, which remains unabsorbed, in the pleural space characterizes chronic pleurisy.

p., diaphragmatic. Inflammation of the diaphragmatic pleura.

SYM: Intense pain under margin of the ribs, sometimes referred into abdomen, with tenderness on pressure; thoracic breathing; tenderness over the phrenic nerve referred to the supraclavicular region in the neck or same side; hiccough; extreme dyspnea.

p., dry. Condition in which the pleural membrane is covered with a fibrinous exudate. It clings together, causing pain during respiration. There is slight pain when apical pleura is inflamed, but there is acute stabbing pain in costal or diaphragmatic pleural inflammation.

p., encysted. Pleurisy with effusion limited by adhesions.

p., fibrinous. Pleurisy with severe and continuous pain. Aspiration gives negative results, later much retraction of affected side.

p., hemorrhagic. Pleurisy with hemorrhage.

p., interlobar. Pleurisy in interlobar spaces.

p., purulent. Pleurisy with high, irreg-